

Mr. M. K. Krishnamurti.—As the number of registers which is now required to be kept is large and as the stationery allowance is inadequate, a part of the potgi has to be spent in the purchase of stationery. The duties are not honorary and practically take up the whole time of the official.

Mr. Malali Venkataramayya.—Patels and shanbhogs in the malnad should be treated more liberally than in the maidan. The villages are small but the duties are more arduous.

This was considered along with subject No. 90.

SUBJECT No. 90.

Higher remuneration to shanbhogs and patels.

- (a) Messrs. Bhaskar Rao, Shimoga District Board, Ramanna and Venkatasubbiah, Krishnarajpete taluk.
- (b) Mr. Chikkamallappa, Gundlupet taluk.
- (c) Messrs. Narahariah, Rudrappa and Krishna Rao, Nelamangala taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(a) The present scales of remuneration to shanbhogs and patels are very low, considering the increase of work in recent years. It is very necessary either to increase the scale of remuneration or to regroup the existing shanbhogi and pateli charges so as to give competent men as many villages as they can easily manage. Till final orders are passed on the subject, it is prayed that deserving men may be permitted to be in charge of 2 or 3 circles without any prejudice to Government work, so that their total emoluments may come up to about Rs. 200 per annum.

(b) Throughout the State shanbhogs are paid a higher potgi than the patels but as the duties of patels are equally varied and responsible, their potgi also may be raised.

(c) Pray that the potgi of the shanbhogs may be raised.

Mr. Sreenivas Rao, Chitaldrug.—The shanbhogi work takes up the whole time of a shanbhog. The potgi is not calculated separately for each village comprised in a *firka* but for the entire *firka*. The number of village accounts to be kept by shanbhogs has of late been increased. The rate of shanbhogs' remuneration is still very low although the pay of the village school masters and other officials is increased.

Shanbhogi *firkas* were readjusted during Settlement, the lowest potgi for a *firka* being fixed at Rs. 25.

The potgi scale as fixed in 1864 still continues although the cost of living has increased owing to rise in the price of food grains and the land revenue has also increased. In Sangli and other States with comparatively smaller revenue, shanbhogs have long been getting potgi at the rate of 5 per cent on the revenue of their villages together with *sadiluar*, etc.

The same subject was brought forward on several occasions before. It was discussed in 1908-09. The members were told that the matter had been referred to the Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent of Survey for suggestions. Pray for early disposal of the question.

Reply of Government.—The matter is under consideration. The subject is one bristling with difficulties and various remedies have been proposed. One idea is to raise the amount now received by 10 or 15 per cent. Something will be done to redress the grievance.

SUBJECT No. 91.

Payment of potgi.

Messrs. Nadig Bhishtappa, Rama Rao and Nadig Swami Rao, Sorab taluk, Chikka Guruvareddi and Virappa Reddi, Bangalore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Potgi according to revised rates may be granted to patels and shanbhogs with effect from the year of Revision Settlement and not from the year in which the revised scale is received from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey. Revised scales have not been sanctioned in some taluks although four or five years have elapsed since the introduction of the Revision Settlement.

Reply of Government.—This is done in the case of revision of potgi after the introduction of Revision Settlement. It cannot be done in the case of the decennial revision of potgi under the Potgi Rules.

SUBJECT No. 92.

Each Circle to have a separate shanbhog.

Messrs. Srinivas Rao, Chitaldrug District Board, Dhalappa, Ramaswamiengar and Narasimhaiya, Anekal taluk, and Ramanna, Anekal Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—The rule that each Circle shall have a separate shanbhog may be relaxed in the case of persons who are *hukdar* shanbhogs of more than one *firka* and who are competent to perform their duties to the satisfaction of the superior officers.

The rule does not allow one shanbhog to hold two or more *firkas*. There are only one or two villages attached to a *firka*. Consequently, the shanbhogs feel great difficulty for their livelihood, the potgi for one *firka* being insufficient. It is therefore requested that such of the shanbhogs as can conveniently manage two or more *firkas*, may be kindly ordered to hold two or more of them.

Reply of Government.—No general order can be issued. Individual cases of hardship may be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioners concerned, to whom sufficient discretion is given under the rules.

SUBJECT No. 93.

The abolition of the hereditary claim to shanbhogi office.

Mr. C. Rasool Khan, Anjuman-e-Islamia, Chikmagalur.

Summary of discussion.—The succession to shanbhogi office by hereditary claims may be done away with and the appointment of persons to the post may be regulated in the same manner as in the case of Government servants, the potgi being converted into pay. The potgi is paid at the end of the year. This is a cause of temptation to the shanbhog to utilize the collections. Cases of embezzlement are very common. Shanbhogs are able